

ŠKOLA ZA CESTOVNI PROMET
ZAGREB

NASTAVNO PISMO

ENGLISKI JEZIK

(1. STRANI JEZIK)

2. RAZRED

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1. PAST SIMPLE

1.1 UPOTREBA

Past simple je prošlo svršeno vrijeme i koristi se za izricanje prošlih radnji. Koristi se uz priložne oznake *yesterday, last ..., ago, in 1989, when I was a child i sl.*

1.2. TVORBA

1.2.1 Affirmative (izjavni oblik)

Promotrite glagole podvučene u sljedećem odlomku.

„I decided to get a job when I left school,“ Amar told me. He said he didn't want to go to university when he finished secondary school last year because he wanted to get some work experience. He saw an advert in the newspaper for a job in a call centre and went for an interview.

Pravilni glagoli u past simple-u dobijaju nastavak **-ed** (finish – finished, want – wanted) ili **-d** ako glagol završava na -e (decide – decided). Nastavak –ed /-d izgovara se kao /d/ ili /t/, ovisno o tome da li se ispred njega nalazi zvučni ili bezvučni glas, odnosno kao /id / ukoliko glagol završava na glasove /d/ ili /t/.

Treba paziti na pisanje glagola koji u infinitivu završavaju na –y ispred kojeg je suglasnik (study – studied, copy – copied), te nekih glagola koji podvostručuju zadnji suglasnik npr. stop – stopped, plan – planned.

Nepravilni glagoli imaju posebni oblik koji se mora naučiti napamet (be – was, were, leave – left, come – came). Popis nepravilnih glagola možete naći u svakom udžbeniku ili rječniku.

PRACTICE (vježba)

Glagole u zagradi stavite u past simple affirmative./Put the verbs in the past simple affirmative.

- 0 I cleaned (clean) my teeth three times yesterday.
- 1 It _____ (be) hot in the room, so I _____ (open) the window.
- 2 Caroline _____ (go) to the cinema last Saturday.
- 3 Jim _____ (come) into the room, _____ (take) off his coat and _____ (sit) down.
- 4 We _____ (enjoy) our holiday last year. We _____ (stay) at a very nice place.
- 5 Ann's grandfather _____ (die) when he _____ (be) 90 years old.
- 6 Terry _____ (work) in a bank from 1986 to 1993.
- 7 Yesterday it _____ (rain) all morning. It _____ (stop) at lunchtime.
- 8 I usually get up early but this morning I _____ (get) up at 9.30.
- 9 Rachel _____ (lose) her keys last week and still can't find them.
- 10 The accident _____ (happen) last Sunday afternoon.

1.2.2 Negative (niječni oblik)

Primjer:

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
I wanted to travel.	I <u>didn't want</u> to travel.
She met some people.	She <u>didn't meet</u> any people.
He came to Scotland.	He <u>didn't come</u> to Scotland.

Niječni oblik svih pravilnih i nepravilnih glagola u past simple-u je **didn't + base form** (didn't play, didn't go, didn't sleep ...).

Izuzetak je glagol „be“ čiji je niječni oblik „wasn't, weren't“.

PRACTICE (vježba)

Glagole u zagradi stavi u past simple negative./Put the verbs in the past simple negative.

- 0 I didn't watch (not watch) TV yesterday.
- 1 The film _____ (not be) very good. I _____ (not enjoy) it very much.
- 2 Sue (not be) _____ very hungry so she _____ (not eat) anything.
- 3 They _____ (not invite) her to the party so she _____ (not go).
- 4 I _____ (not do) anything at the weekend.
- 5 The bed was uncomfortable so I _____ (not sleep) very well.
- 6 They worked on Monday but they _____ (not work) on Tuesday.

1.2.3 Interrogative (upitni oblik – pitanja)

Promotrite sljedeće primjere (razgovor u avionu između Amara i Rebecca-e koja se vraća s odmora u Goi).

Amar: Did you go to Anjuna Market?

Rebecca: Yes, I did.

Amar: Did you buy anything?

Rebecca: No, I didn't.

Amar: Where did you stay?

Rebecca: I stayed in a small hotel.

Amar: How did you travel around?

Rebecca: I hired a scooter.

Amar: What did you think of Goa?

Rebecca: I had a really good time.

Iz primjera je vidljivo da svako pitanje sadrži pomoćni glagol **DID**, dok je glavni glagol u svom osnovnom obliku (**base form**), bez obzira na to da li je pravilan ili nepravilan. (Izuzetak je glagol „be“, čiji se upitni oblik dobiva inverzijom, npr. *Was she there?*, *Were they happy?*)

Ovako izgleda pitanje:

Why, when, where.... + did + subjekt (she, Tom, ...) + base form?

Why	did	she	come?
Where	did	Tom	go on holiday?

Ukoliko se radi o yes/no pitanju: **Did + subjekt + base form?**

Did she meet Tom last week?

Kratki odgovor je: **Yes, she** (I, you, he, we, it ...) **did**.

No, she (I, you, he ...) **didn't**.

PRACTICE (vježba)

1) Stavi glagole u past simple interrogative./Put the verbs in the past simple interrogative.

0 What did he eat (he, eat)?

1 _____ (you, have) time to write the letter? No, I _____.

2 _____ (Tom, go) out last night? Yes, he _____.

3 When _____ (Mr Thomas, die)?

4 _____ (you, be) too tired last night to go out?

5 _____ (she, meet) anybody interesting on her holiday?

6 What _____ (you, do) on Sunday afternoon?

7 Where _____ (he, live) 20 years ago?

2) Napiši pitanja na ove odgovore./Write questions for these answers.

0 I went on holiday with my friends. (Who?) Who did you go on holiday with?

1 I came to school by bicycle. (How?) _____

2 Last weekend I went to see my uncle. (What?) _____

3 I lived in London for two years. (How long?) _____

4 Last summer I went to Sicily. (Where?) _____

5 The show started at 9 p.m. (When?) _____

6 I had chicken and rice for lunch. (What?) _____

3) Stavi glagole u past simple affirmative, negative ili interrogative./ Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple affirmative, negative or interrogative.

1 I _____ (know) Sarah was very busy so I _____ (not disturb) her.

2 We _____ (go) to Ken's house but he _____ (not be) at home.

3 How _____ (you, learn) to drive? My dad _____ (teach) me.

4 Where _____ (she, buy) those shoes? They're great.

5 She _____ (pass) her examination because she _____ (study) very hard.

- 6 I _____ (see) John at the cinema but I _____
(not speak) to him.
- 7 I _____ (be) in a hurry so I _____ (not have) time to phone
you.

1.2.4 SUBJECT AND OBJECT QUESTIONS (PITANJA NA SUBJEKT I OBJEKT)

Promotrite sljedeća pitanja.

- Who did** Amar **meet** on the plane? (Who=object) Amar met Rebecca.
Who met you at Victoria? (Who=subject) Nobody met me.
What happened to him? (What =subject) An accident happened to him.

Ukoliko se WHO ili WHAT u pitanju odnosi na subjekt, tada u pitanju nema pomoćnog glagola did, već je glagol u izjavnom obliku.

PRACTICE (vježba)

Upotpunite pitanja s DID ukoliko je to potrebno./Complete the questions with DID if necessary.

- 0 Who --- invented the telephone? Alexander Graham Bell.
1 What ____ you do last weekend? I went to Cambridge.
2 What ____ Jane do yesterday? She went to the gym.
3 Who ____ you meet at the shopping centre? I met Jack.
4 Who ____ played the piano at the concert? Gary Nelson.
5 Who ____ discovered America?
6 Which theory ____ Albert Einstein formulate?
7 Who ____ directed Charlie and the Chocolate factory?
8 Who ____ wrote Romeo and Juliet?

Odgovorite na pitanja 5 – 8 punom rečenicom. /Answer questions 5 – 8. Write full sentences.

2. WHOSE AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (WHOSE I POSVOJNE ZAMJENICE)

Whose znači *čija, čije, čiji* i nalazimo ga u pitanjima, npr. :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Whose jumper is this? | It's Amar's . / It's his . |
| Whose is this mobile? | It's mine . |
| Whose sunglasses are these? | They're yours . |
| Whose are these T-shirts? | They're hers . |

Pitanje koje započinje s *Whose* može izgledati:

- a) Whose + noun(s) + is/are + this/that/these/those?
b) Whose + is/are + this/that/this/those + noun(s)?

Na pitanje s WHOSE odgovaramo s posvojnim 's (Amar's) ili s posvojnomo zamjenicom. Posvojne zamjenice u engleskom jeziku su: **mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.**

PRACTICE

Napiši pitanja s *whose* i odgovori na njih koristeći posvojne zamjenice.

- 0 books (Mary's) Whose are these books? They are hers.
- 1 newspaper (Margaret's) _____
- 2 watch (John's) _____
- 3 CDs (my children's) _____
- 4 car (me and my sister's) _____
- 5 photos (my mother's) _____
- 6 bicycles (you and your brother's) _____

3. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (KOMPARACIJA PRIDJEVA)

Pridjevi u engleskom jeziku imaju 3 stupnja: pozitiv, komparativ i superlativ.

3.1. COMPARATIVES (KOMPARATIVI)

Melbourne is cleaner than London.
London's more expensive than Melbourne.

Komparativ kratkog pridjeva (1 slog u izgovoru) dobit ćemo tako da pridjevu dodamo nastavak **-er** (cold - colder) ili **-r** (nice - nicer). Tu spadaju i dvosložni pridjevi koji završavaju na **-y** (friendly - friendlier). Pripazite na pisanje komparativa ovih pridjeva jer **-y** postaje **-i** u komparativu.

Neki kratki pridjevi u komparativu podvostručuju zadnji suglasnik (hot - hotter, thinner).

Komparativ dugog pridjeva (2, 3 i više slogova u izgovoru) dobit ćemo tako da ispred pridjeva stavimo **more** (beautiful - more beautiful, interesting - more interesting).

Neki su pridjevi **nepravilni** i njihov komparativ treba naučiti napamet (good - better, bad - worse, far - further/farther).

U komparaciji možemo koristiti **less** - *London is less crowded than Delhi.*

Također možemo koristiti i konstrukciju **as + adjective + as** - *In London, people aren't as friendly as in Delhi.*

Ispred komparativa pridjeva možemo staviti **much** ili **a lot** kako bismo izrazili veliku razliku - *Delhi's much hotter than London.*

Kad govorimo o maloj razlici tada ispred komparativa stavljamo **a (little) bit** ili **slightly** - *People are a bit friendlier in Delhi.*

PRACTICE (vježba)

Popuni rečenice s komparativima pridjeva u zagradi. / Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 0 Rome is old but Athens is older (old).
- 1 Is it _____ (cheap) to go by car or by train?
- 2 Helen wants a _____ (big) car.
- 3 Which is _____ (bad) – a headache or a toothache?
- 5 The Europa Hotel is _____ (expensive) than the Grand.
- 6 Liz is _____ (smart) than her brother George.
- 7 The restaurant is _____ (crowded) than usual.
- 8 I think Angelina Jolie is _____ (beautiful) than Jen Aniston.
- 9 My brother is _____ (tall) than my father.
- 10 My chair is _____ (comfortable) than yours.

3.2. SUPERLATIVES (SUPERLATIVI)

The church is the oldest building in the town.
She is the most beautiful woman I've ever seen.

Superlativ kratkog pridjeva dobit ćemo tako da pridjevu dodamo nastavak **–est** (cold - the coldest) ili **–st** (nice – the nicest). Tu spadaju i pridjevi na **–y** (heavy – the heaviest). Pripazite na pisanje superlativa ovih pridjeva jer **–y** prelazi u **–i**. Neki kratki pridjevi podvostručuju zadnji suglasnik (big – the biggest). Ispred superlativa uvijek dolazi član *the*.

Superlativ dugoga pridjeva dobit ćemo tako da ispred pridjeva stavimo **the most** (boring – the most boring, important – the most important). Ispred pridjeva možemo staviti i **the least** (suprotno značenje od *the most*) – *It's the least expensive city in India.*

Superlativ **nepravilnih** pridjeva treba naučiti napamet (good – the best, bad – the worst, far – the furthest/the farthest).

PRACTICE (vježba)

Popuni odlomak o Delhi-ju sa superlativima pridjeva u zagradi. / Complete the paragraph about Delhi with the superlatives of the adjectives in brackets.

Delhi is one of _____ (large) cities in the world. After Kolkata, it is _____ (big) city in India. It has got _____ (good) market in India, and it is _____ (expensive) city in India, after Mumbai. Followers of different religions live together in Delhi, and the splendid mosque, Jami Majsid, is _____ (important) Muslim temple in India. The Digambara Jain Temple is one of _____ (famous) because it is Delhi's _____ (old) temple. Delhi also has some of _____ (beautiful) colonial churches in India

4. EXPRESSING FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS, PLANS AND INTENTIONS (IZRAŽAVANJE BUDUĆIH DOGOVORA, PLANOVA I NAMJERA)

Za izražavanje dogovora, planova i namjera u budućnosti koristimo nekoliko vremena:

4.1 PRESENT SIMPLE

– vozni redovi, rasporedi, razni programi ... (nešto na što ne možemo osobno utjecati)

Primjeri:

The train leaves at 7. – Vlak polazi u 7.

The film starts at 8 and finishes at 9.30. – Film počinje u 8 i završava u 9.30.

4.2 PRESENT CONTINUOUS

– kad govorimo o planovima ili dogovorima vezanim za budućnost; vrijeme i/ili mjesto su obično navedeni (tomorrow, at 2 o' clock, next week, this afternoon ...)

Primjeri:

In the morning I'm going to the London Eye. – Ujutro idem na „London Eye“.

What are you doing on Saturday? – Što radiš u subotu?

He's meeting his cousin at ten o'clock. – On se nalazi s bratićem u 10.

4.3 GOING TO FUTURE

4.3.1 UPOTREBA

– koristimo za a) izražavanje namjera

b) za predviđanja (iz sadašnje situacije je vidljivo da će se nešto sigurno desiti)

a) *Primjer:*

What are you going to do? – Što ćeš učiniti? (smisao: Što namjeravaš učiniti?)

I'm going to visit my grandma on Saturday. – Posjetit ću baku u subotu. (smisao: Namjeravam posjetiti baku u subotu.)

b) *Primjer:*

The traffic is terrible! We're going to be late. – Promet je grozan. Zakasnit ćemo.

It's very cloudy. It's going to rain. – Vrlo je oblačno. Padat će kiša.

4.3.2 TVORBA

Ovo vrijeme nismo do sada sreli. Evo kako se tvori:

be + going to + base form of the verb (present gl. biti + going to + infinitiv glagola)

Pokazati ćemo to na glagolu „work“.

Affirmative (izjavni oblik)

I am going to work
You are going to work
He is going to work
She is going to work
It is going to work
We are going to work
You are going to work
They are going to work

Negative (negativni oblik)

I am not going to work
You are not going to work
He is not going to work
She is not going to work
He is not going to work
It is not going to work
We are not going to work
You are not going to work
They are not going to work

U izjavnom i niječnom obliku slobodno možete koristiti skraćene oblike glagola „biti“, npr.

I'm going to work I'm not going to work
She's going to work She's not going to work/She isn't going to work
You're going to work You're not going to work/You aren't going to work

Interrogative (upitni oblik)

Am I going to work?
Are you going to work?
Is he going to work?
Is she going to work?
Is it going to work?
Are we going to work?
Are they going to work?

Short answers

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Yes, he is. /No, he isn't. or No, he's not.

Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. or No, they're not.

PRACTICE (vježba)

1 Popunite rečenice koristeći *be going to*, *present simple* ili *present continuous* glagola u zagradi. / Complete the sentences. Use *be going to*, *the Present continuous* or *the Present simple* of the verbs in brackets.

- 0 Harry is going to travel (travel) around France this summer.
- 1 The show _____ (start) at three o'clock.
- 2 I _____ (do) my homework this morning.
- 3 He _____ (meet) his friends this afternoon at two o'clock.
- 4 They _____ (buy) a new house when they find a nice one.
- 5 The museum _____ (open) at 9.30 a.m.
- 6 She _____ (be) a vet when she leaves school.
- 7 The plane _____ (depart) at 18.30.
- 8 Robert _____ (ask) Rebecca to go out with him.
- 9 They _____ (fly) to Bali tomorrow.

2 Napiši rečenice koristeći *be going to*, *present continuous* ili *present simple*. / Write sentences using *be going to*, *the Present continuous* or *the Present simple*.

- 0 Tom/be/a journalist. Tom is going to be a journalist.
- 1 I/meet/Peter at the airport tonight. _____
- 2 The show/start at 4.20 p.m. _____
- 3 What time/the coach/leave tomorrow? _____
- 4 I/learn Mandarin next year. _____
- 5 We/visit our grandparents next weekend. _____
- 6 They/leave for the airport at two o'clock. _____
- 7 She/go to the gym every day when the school holidays begin. _____

5. PRESENT PERFECT

5.1 UPOTREBA

Present perfect je vrijeme koje ne postoji u našem jeziku, a povezuje prošlost i sadašnjost. Ovim vremenom izričemo radnje koje su počele u prošlosti i traju do sada, odnosno period u kojem se radnja dešava još uvijek traje. Glagole u present perfect-u ponekad prevodimo s našim prezentom, a nekad s perfektom.

Vremenski prilozici uz koje je ovo vrijeme obavezno su:

for ..., **since ...**, **today**, **this**, **just**, **already**, **yet**, **recently**, **ever**, **never**, ...

5.2 TVORBA

Present perfect nekog glagola dobiti ćemo uz pomoć pomoćnog glagola **have** i **participa prošlog** zadanog glagola.

Particip prošli (past participle) pravilnog glagola dobit ćemo tako da glagolu dodamo nastavak –ed ili –d. Particip prošli nepravilnih glagola treba naučiti napamet, a možete ga naći u tablicama nepravilnih glagola; gleda se 3. kolona.

Present perfect glagola „work“ koji je pravilan glasić će HAVE/HAS WORKED, a glagola „see“ koji je nepravilan HAVE/HAS SEEN.

Proučite glagol „go“ u present perfect-u u svim licima.

Affirmative (izjavni oblik)

I have gone (I've gone)
You have gone (You've gone)
He has gone (He's gone)
She has gone (She's gone)
It has gone (It's gone)
We have gone (We've gone)
You have gone (You've gone)
They have gone (They've gone)

Negative (niječni oblik)

I haven't gone
You haven't gone
He hasn't gone
She hasn't gone
It hasn't gone
We haven't gone
You haven't gone
They haven't gone

Interrogative (upitni oblik)

Have I gone?
Have you gone?
Has she gone?
Has he gone?
Has it gone?
Have we gone?
Have you gone?
Have they gone?

Short answers

Yes, I have. /No, I haven't.

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't,

Yes, they have. /No, they haven't.

5.3 POSITION OF TIME ADVERBIALS IN PRESENT PERFECT SENTENCES (POLOŽAJ VREMENSKIH PRILOGA U REČENICAMA S PRESENT PERFECT-OM)

a) neki priloz dolaze iza glagola, tj. na kraj rečenice: today, recently, for ..., since ..., this

Primjeri:

I haven't seen him for a long time. (*for* označava period; ne prevodi se)

She has lived here since 1998. (*since* – od)

I haven't been well recently. (*recently* – u posljednje vrijeme)

He hasn't done his homework yet. (*yet* – još; dolazi samo u upitnim i negativnim rečenicama)

b) neki priloz dolaze između pomoćnog i glavnog glagola: just, already, never, ever

Primjeri:

I have just cleaned my teeth. (*just* – upravo)

She has already written her homework. (*already* – već)

They have never seen a ghost. (*never* – nikad)

Have you ever been to America? (*ever* – ikad; dolazi samo u upitnim rečenicama)

PRACTICE (vježba)

1 Stavite glagole u zagradi u present perfect. /Put the verbs in brackets in the Present perfect tense

- 0 Has she done (she, do) the shopping yet?
- 1 I _____ (have) loads of homework recently.
- 2 She _____ (never, visit) the Taj Mahal.
- 3 I _____ (buy) some new clothes this week.
- 4 He _____ (not come) back yet.
- 5 _____ (you, ever, be) to Australia?
- 6 I _____ (lose) my passport. I can't find it anywhere.
- 7 How long _____ (she, live) in London?
- 8 I _____ (know) her for a long time.
- 9 I _____ (be) to Canada but I _____ (not be) to the U.S.
- 10 My mother _____ (never, travel) by air.
- 11 How many times _____ (Brazil, win) the world cup?
- 12 I _____ (not see) your brother for 10 years.

2 Napiši pitanja na ove odgovore. / Write questions for the answers.

- 0 Yes, I have. I think Paris is amazing.
- 1 No, I haven't. I've been too busy to go to the cinema recently.
- 2 No, I haven't. I don't like Harry Potter books.
- 3 Yes, I have. I like Chinese food.
- 4 No, I haven't, but I'd like to see the Red Square.
- 5 Yes, I have. I saw Orlando Bloom once in New York.

0 *Have you ever been to Paris?*

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

3 Prepiši rečenice stavljajući *just, already, yet* na pravilno mjesto. / Rewrite the sentences putting *just, already, yet* in the correct position.

- 0 We haven't been on holiday. (yet) We haven't been on holiday yet.
- 1 She has received a message. (just) _____
- 2 I haven't spoken to him. (yet) _____
- 3 We have had lunch. (already) _____
- 4 Have you tried the new restaurant? _____
- 5 They haven't answered. (yet) _____
- 6 I've bought Keane's new CD. (already) _____
- 7 I've had some good news. (just) _____
- 8 They haven't arrived. (yet) _____
- 9 I've spent all my money. (already) _____

6. TEXTS (TEKSTOVI)

Za ispit treba pripremiti i nekoliko tekstova. Tekstove treba znati pročitati, prevesti i razgovarati o njima (ukratko ih prepričati ili odgovoriti na pitanja koja se nalaze ispod njih).

6.1 AMAR FLIES TO FAME by Sujay Ashok

Amar Prabhu, an 18-year-old student from Delhi, leaves tomorrow for the final of the IYJC, the International Young Journalist Competition, in London. Amar came first in the Indian round of the competition with his short documentary on working conditions in call centres in Delhi. Well done, Amar!

„I decided to get a job when I left school,“ Amar told me. He said he didn't want to go to university when he finished secondary school last year because he wanted to get some work experinece. He saw an advert in the newspaper for a job in a call centre and went for an interview. „I got the job and worked there for two months,“ he said.

„I was speechless when I saw the working conditions, so I made a video about my experiences. I made it thanks to some friends who lent me their video camera. One of my father's friends works for a TV company and when he saw the video, he said he really enjoyed it. He gave me an entry form for the IYJC, and I entered the competition. I was over the moon when I won the Indian round!“

„I learned a lot at the call centre and I met some really nice people, but I didn't enjoy the work and I hated the manager. They gave us very short lunch breaks and we worked incredibly long hours, too. I visited some other call centres and I discovered that conditions were the same nearly everywhere, so I made the documentary. I didn't get much money at the call centre, but it helped to pay for my plane ticket to the UK, which is fantastic!“

Who is Amar Prabhu? Where does he leave tomorrow? What did he win the Indian round of the competition with? Why didn't he want to go to university when he finished secondary school? How did he find a job? How long did he work in a call centre? Why did he decide to make a video about his experiences? Who lent him a video camera? Who helped him to enter the competition? What does he say about his work experience there – what did he like and what didn't he like? What did he do with the money he earned at the call centre?

6.2 SPEND! SPEND! SPEND!

A recent survey shows that British teenagers know where they're going when it comes to money ...

How do they get their money?

Most teenagers get about £10 pocket money a week, and 75% of teenagers do part-time jobs when they need to pay back money they borrowed from their parents.

What do British teenagers spend their money on?

In order of importance, teenagers spend their money on:

- 1 *buying clothes* – the boy's favourite designer labels mostly include sports and lifestyle brands, while the girls prefer young women's fashion brands or teenage versions of adult fashion brands.
- 2 *downloading music* – 80% of teenagers have Internet connections at home and use their computers to access the Internet. The boys use their computers mainly to download games and music, and the girls use them mainly to send and receive emails and do the homework. Both boys and girls prefer to download music from the Internet than buy CDs. Most British families have got more than one computer at home.
- 3 *going out to the cinema and concerts*
- 4 *eating* – one in four teenagers say that they prefer to eat at burger chains. Other fast-food restaurants include pizza restaurants and fried-chicken takeaways. Best-selling brands of chocolate and sweets are amongst the top five snacks, while cola is their favourite drink.
- 5 *buying magazines* – although reading magazines is less popular now, it is still a favourite pastime. Girls are the big spenders, with magazines about fashion, celebrities and make-up at the top of the table. Boys read mainly football and gaming magazines.
- 6 *buying credit for mobiles* – British teens are still in love with their mobiles, and both boys and girls send around 12 text messages a day. Families with teenagers have got an average of 3.5 mobiles, but only one landline, and 95% of 15 to 16-year-olds have got a mobile.

Why do teenagers often get part-time jobs? What's the most popular way of buying music for teenagers in Britain? Who buy more magazines: boys or girls? How do we know that mobiles are popular in Britain?

6.3 IT'S GOOD TO BE A STUDENT!

Greg Wheatley is studying English at Sheffield University. This is his description of university life on the website.

Originally I wanted to study English at Oxford or Cambridge, as they are the oldest universities in the UK and the most prestigious. But it's very difficult to get in, as they have special entrance exams, which are very difficult to pass. There are a lot of applicants and not very many places. I got an A and two Bs for my A-levels, which were good enough to get me a place here at Sheffield, but not at Oxford. When I came to an Open Day and talked to the teachers and students in the English department, I was very impressed. In the end I was pleased I didn't go to Oxford, because life at the University of Sheffield is brilliant and the course is fantastic. It's good to be a student!

The course at Sheffield lasts three years and they have a credit system. You need to get 120 credits to pass a year. Every week we have lectures, classes and seminars. Lectures are for all students in the English department, so there are lots of people there. In classes, there are about 15-30 people, and in seminars there are about 15 people. Every student has a personal tutor who he/she can talk to about the course or any problems he/she is having. Sheffield is a really friendly city. Everything is within walking distance of the university, it's relatively cheap, and it's good for art and culture. It's an amazingly green city with lots of trees, beautiful parks and streams – not what a lot of us expected before we lived here, because it's a very industrial city.

I'm living in a hall of residence, and I'm having a wonderful time. I've got my own bedroom and I share a bathroom with other people on my floor. My rent includes meals, so I eat in the cafeteria every day and at weekends. There's a bar and a disco, too. I'm living away from home for the first time. It was quite hard at first but now I really enjoy it. One or two of my friends are from Sheffield and they live at home with their parents, but they don't have such a good time as everyone else!

When I applied, I was quite worried about the financial side of the things, but with my student loan and a bit of money from my parents I get by OK. Of course, like lots of other students, I've got a part-time job. I work in a bookshop three afternoons a week and on Saturdays. I also work in the holidays. During the Christmas break I worked as a postman. It was great fun!

Why did Greg originally want to go to Oxford or Cambridge? Why didn't he go? How many types of lesson are there in the English department? Why does Greg like Sheffield? Where does Greg live and what are the advantages and disadvantages of his situation? What was Greg worried about before he went to university? Why isn't it a problem now?

6.4 AMAZING COINCIDENCES!

Amazing story of the lost credit card

Katherine Benning was really lucky last week when she lost her credit card. She went to do the shopping at her local supermarket, but the card fell out of her pocket between her house and the shop. She did the shopping without realising, and when she came to pay she looked in her pocket but she obviously couldn't find the card. At that moment, she saw a black dog, a Labrador, waiting outside the supermarket. She saw something in its mouth and it turned out to be her credit card. The dog's owner, Mr Harry Rayburn, said, „Stan often picks things up in the street. I didn't notice that he had the woman's credit card in his mouth.“ Katherine gave the dog a nice reward – a big packet of dog biscuits.

Separated twins had identical lives

You often hear interesting stories about identical twins, but the most incredible is the case of twin boys from Ohio. When they were born they were separated. Their mother couldn't look after them, so they were adopted by different families. The families didn't know each other but, strangely, they both called their adopted sons, James. And then the real coincidences began. Both boys became police officers, and they were both good at mechanical drawing and carpentry. More incredibly, they both married women called Linda. They both had sons, too. One of them called his son James Alan, and the other called his son James Allan. Then they both got divorced and they both married women called Betty. They also both had had a dog called Toy. When they were forty years old, they met for the first time and found out about their incredibly similar lives.

A historical coincidence

Luke Jarvis had a very strange experience when he went to Clapham Library to look for some books to help him with his History homework on the Napoleonic Wars. He eventually found the books he wanted and he sat down to make notes. When he opened the third book, a piece of paper fell out of the book. He thought he recognised the writing. When he picked it up, he saw that it was a school essay on the same topic, the Napoleonic Wars, written by his father. He wanted to copy the essay but he changed his mind when he saw that his father only got a C for his homework!

Retell the three stories.

Have you ever experienced any strange coincidences? What happened? Where did it happen? When did it happen? Who was involved? Why was it an amazing coincidence?